



FIREARMS & TACTICS SECTION



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CLT and FTS Welcome the Citizens Police Academy



Deputy Inspector
Lashonda Dyce
Commanding Officer



Bureau Chief
Olufunmilola Obe
Chief of Training



Deputy Inspector
Joseph DiBartlomeo
Commanding Officer



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The Firearms & Tactics Section Mission Statement:

- Teach both the functional knowledge and the mechanical skills necessary for the safe and proficient use of firearms and less lethal weaponry such as pepper spray and Conducted Electrical Weapons.
- Cultivate critical decision making and incisive tactical judgment needed to navigate the turbulent dynamics of dangerous encounters.
- The goal in developing foundational skills and incisive judgment is to de-escalate encounters and minimize occasions for the use of deadly force, while maximizing the safety of the community served.
- Remain a leader in the field, continually exploring the latest research, examining tactical innovations, testing novel equipment, and adapting an evolving curriculum to new insights and information.



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Who are Firearms & Tactics Section Instructors?



Every instructor must complete a 5 week Instructor School to achieve N.Y. State Certification.

The minimum passing grade with a pistol is 100%



FTS personnel are also often State and Manufacturer certified as Instructors for CEWs, OC Spray, Force Option Simulators, Simunition, etc.



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Armory

- Firearms repair for all officers- 10,000 annually by factory trained FTS instructors.
- Trial and evaluation of new weapons and ammunition.
- Weapons inventory of approximately 5,000.
- 20 million rounds of ammunition inventoried and fired annually.





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Special Weapons Training



Emergency Service Unit
- Long Range Rifle Teams



Harbor Unit



Strategic Response Group



Critical Response Command



Aviation Unit



Highway Patrol



Two Day non-standard weapons training for Undercovers.



•Remington M24 SWS



•Mossberg 590A1 Shotgun



•Colt M4 Carbine



•HK MP-5
Submachine Gun



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FTS Facilities

The main FTS facility is the Outdoor Range in the Pelham Bay section of the Bronx.

FTS has indoor firing ranges at the following locations:

-  Headquarters Range at 1 Police Plaza in Manhattan.
-  Candidate Assessment Division Range in Manhattan.
-  Avenue X Range in Brooklyn.



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The Outdoor Range Facility

- ✂ 7 ranges (Adam – George) 226 firing points.
- ✂ 54 acre facility.
- ✂ Lecture Hall & Several Classrooms.
- ✂ Armory/ Gun Shop.
- ✂ Force Option Simulator building.
- ✂ Urban Training Center/Tactical Village.

Additionally, we share space with:

- The NYPD's Bomb Squad
- NYC Department of Corrections



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Current In-Service Training

- 34,000 Uniformed Members of the Service.
- Firearms qualification capacity: 250 UMOS on 2nd Platoon at the ODR and 60 UMOS at Avenue X.
- A one-day firearms qualification cycle.
- Must achieve a minimum score of 78% on their Pistol Qualification Course (PQC), which includes shooting from distances of 7, 15, and 25 yards.
- Off duty firearm and tactical courses of fire also occur annually.
- Recertification with CEW (Taser) annually.



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Recruit 15 Day Training Schedule

Basic Days 1 – 5

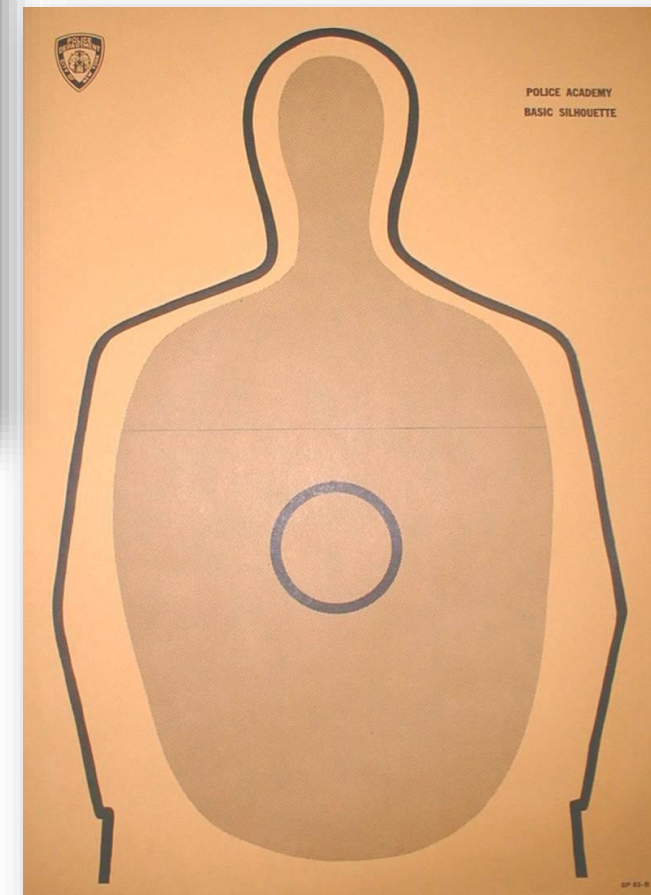
Firearms Safety.

Fundamentals of
Shooting.

Weapons Maintenance and Care.

Policies and Procedures.

Firearms Qualification.





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Recruit 15 Day Training Schedule



Tactics Days 6 – 10

Extensive Classroom Instruction including:

O.C. Spray, CEW, Use of Force case law, Force Options, Patrol Tactics, Reflexive Responses, etc.



Live Fire Exercises:

Close Combat

Multiple Threats

Exertion Course

Fluid Force Options, etc.

Tactical Skill Building through sequencing of micro scenarios and tactical labs. Certification in CEW and OC spray.



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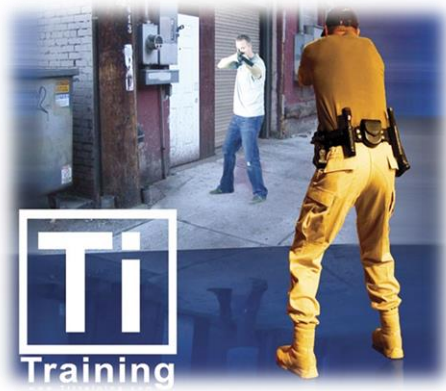


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Recruit 15 Day Training Schedule

Tactics: Day 11

Threat Recognition Drills
Support Hand Shooting
Barricade Drills



Tactics: Day 12

Low Light Training with Flashlight Techniques
Training conducted at Avenue X –Indoor Range.



Modified FBI



Neck Index



Harries

Tactics: Day 13

Force Options Judgment Simulator
Vehicular Cover and Concealment



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Recruit 15 Day Training Schedule



Tactics: Day 14 & 15

Tactical Village/Police Academy: Two days devoted to scenario training where specific skills are addressed and learned through realistic scenarios and role play training. Based on the use of “stress inoculation”.





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NYPD Service and Off Duty Weapons

Off-Duty Firearms:

1. S&W 3914 DAO*
2. S&W 3953 TSW*
3. S&W M&P Shield*
4. Sig Sauer P239*
5. Glock 26
6. Springfield XDS*
7. Sig Sauer P365

*No longer offered for new authorizations.



Service Firearms:

1. Sig Sauer P226*
2. Glock 19
3. Glock 17
4. S&W 5946*

Duty Ammunition:

- Speer 9mm (+P)
- Gold Dot Jacketed Hollow Point
- 124 Grain
- 1,220 feet per second.





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X26P Taser



Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW).



1,200 volts at .0013 amps.



May cause incapacitation through muscle contraction.



Can discharge probes (up to 25 feet) or be used in drive stun mode.



Limitations include: probe spread, targeting guidelines, bulky clothing, broken wires, environmental concerns, etc.





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Pepper Spray

- Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) is organic.
- Can reach upwards of 12 feet.
- Inflammatory. Causes a burning sensation to skin, esophagus and eyes.
- .67% Major Capsaicinoids.
- Limitations include: wind, distance, target area availability, etc.





The 4TH Amendment Standard

- Arrests, investigatory stops, and acts of physical force are considered “seizures” of a person under the 4th Amendment.
- Such “seizures” must be reasonable in order to comport with the standards established in the 4th Amendment.
- **Reasonableness** is judged by the facts available to the officer at the time of the seizure- *not in hindsight*.



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NYPD Force Review

- Objectively Reasonable Standard- The reasonableness of the use of force is based upon the totality of the circumstances known by the officer at the time of the use of force.
- The Department examines the reasonableness of force viewed from the perspective of a member with similar training and experience, placed into the same circumstances as the incident under investigation.
- Excessive Force - Use of force deemed by the investigating supervisor as greater than that which a reasonable officer, in the same situation, would use under the circumstances that existed and were known to the officer at the time force was used.



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Guidelines for the Use of Force

- When appropriate and consistent with personal safety, members of the service will use de-escalation techniques to safely gain voluntary compliance from a subject to reduce or eliminate the necessity to use force.
- In situations in which this is not safe and/or appropriate, officers will use only the reasonable force necessary to gain control or custody of a subject.
- The use of deadly physical force against a person can only be used to protect officers and/or the public from imminent serious physical injury or death.



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Resisting Arrest and Use of Force

- Passive Resistance – Minimal physical action to prevent a member from performing their lawful duty. For example, a subject failing to comply with a lawful command and stands motionless and/or a subject going limp when being taken into custody. - NO OC/CEW/baton use.
- Active Resistance – Includes physically evasive movements to defeat a MOS's attempt at control, including bracing, tensing, pushing, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into or retained in custody. - OC/CEW/baton use permissible.
- Active Aggression – Threat or overt act of an assault (through physical or verbal means), coupled with the present ability to carry out the threat or assault, which reasonably indicates that an assault or injury to any person is imminent. – OC/CEW/baton use permissible.



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Officer must consider the “Totality of the Circumstances”. Including the level of resistance, what force is reasonable, and what is tactically appropriate.

Threat Assessment + Reasonable Force = USE of FORCE



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Stress Effects

- Tachypsychia (distorted perception of time).
- Tunnel Vision (loss of peripheral vision, deterioration of near vision).
- Auditory Exclusion (loss of hearing).
- Deterioration of fine/complex motor skills.
- Deterioration of cognitive functioning- disorientation (175 BPM).
- Feedback Loops (repeating same actions whether beneficial or not).



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Police work, in particular the use of force in police work, is often misunderstood and criticized. Why?

- Partly, this is caused by how these encounters are portrayed in movies and TV shows, as well as viral social media clips.
- In movies, cops can shoot the gun out of the person's hand.
- In movies, one shot usually stops the threat.
- In movies, people who are shot typically fly backwards.
- In movies, people getting "tased" may lose consciousness.



Firearms- Common Misconceptions

Do officers shoot to kill, maim, disable?

- Officers are trained to shoot to stop the threat- not the person, but the actions of the person (whatever is causing a threat of imminent serious physical injury or death).

Why don't officers just fire one bullet and wait to see if that works?

- An officer is constantly assessing the situation while using any level of force (punches, baton strikes, trigger pulls, etc.) and is trained to stop using that level of force once it is no longer reasonable.



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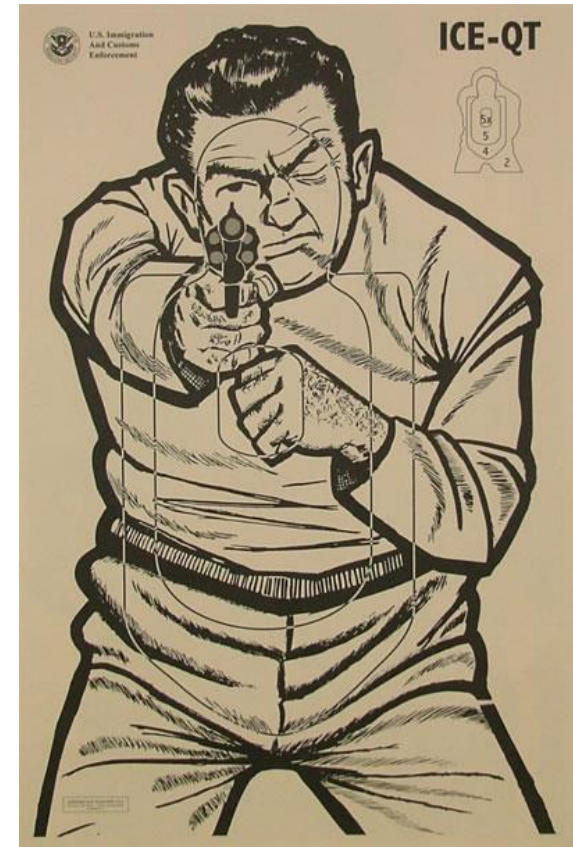
Firearms Common Misconceptions

Why don't officers shoot at arms and legs if they aren't trying to kill?

- Officers are trained to shoot “center mass” to increase accuracy and limit the chances of striking innocent bystanders. Extremities are small targets and easy to miss.

Are officers allowed to shoot people in the back?

- As long as there is a threat of imminent SPI or death to the officer or others, the angle of the officer to the subject is not legally relevant.





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**Action vs.
Reaction**





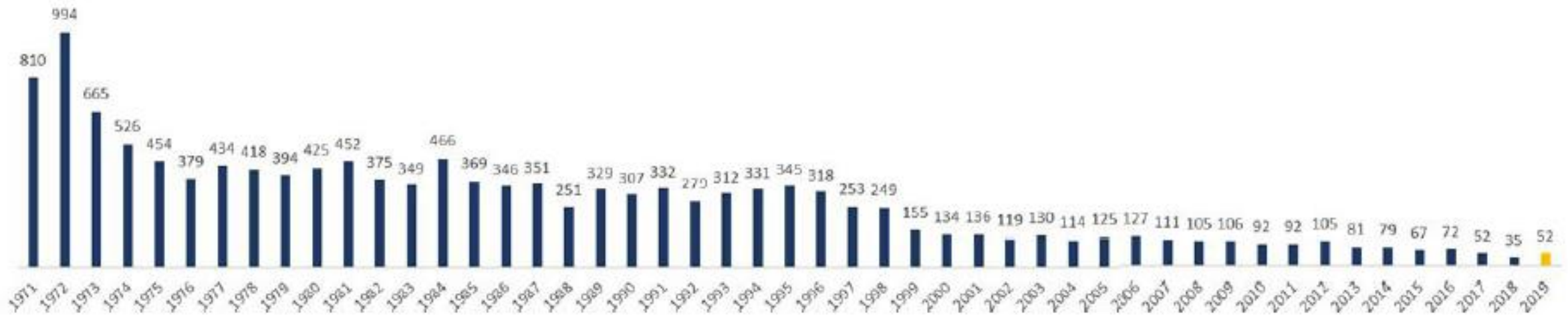
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How many firearm discharges do NYPD officers have outside of training annually?

NYPD Firearms Discharge, 1971-2019



■ In 1972 the total number of firearms discharges reached an all time high of 994 since such records were kept.

■ In 2020 there were 43.

■ In 2021 there were 52.



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Firearms Discharges Historical Snapshot 2006-2021

*Historical Snapshot, 2006-2020
(figure 2)*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adversarial Conflict	59	45	49	47	33	36	45	40	35	33
Animal Attack	30	39	30	28	30	36	24	19	18	15
Unintentional Discharge	26	15	15	23	21	15	21	12	18	15
Mistaken Identity	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorized Use of a Firearm	8	6	3	4	6	2	6	2	4	2
MOS Suicide/Attempted Suicide	3	6	8	3	2	3	9	8	4	2
Total Discharges	127	111	105	106	92	92	105	81	79	67

Historical Snapshot 2016-2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adversarial Conflict	37	23	17	25	25	36
Animal Attack	11	9	4	6	2	5
Unintentional Discharge	14	12	8	8	10	4
Mistaken Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorized Use of A Firearm	6	3	2	4	3	4
MOS Suicide/Attempted Suicide	4	5	4	9	3	3
Total Discharges	72	52	35	52	43	52

2021 Adversarial Conflicts in Context

6.4 million
Calls for Service

155,505
Arrests

166,494
Calls for Emotionally
Disturbed People

71,969
Weapons Calls

34,850
Uniformed Members
of the Service

4,363
Gun Arrests

12
Subjects Fired
at UMOS

7
UMOS Shot & Injured
by Subjects

0
UMOS Shot & Killed

36
Adversarial Conflicts

43
Subjects Fired Upon
by Police

21
Total Subjects Shot

6
Subjects Shot & Killed

50
UMOS Involved in
Adversarial Conflicts



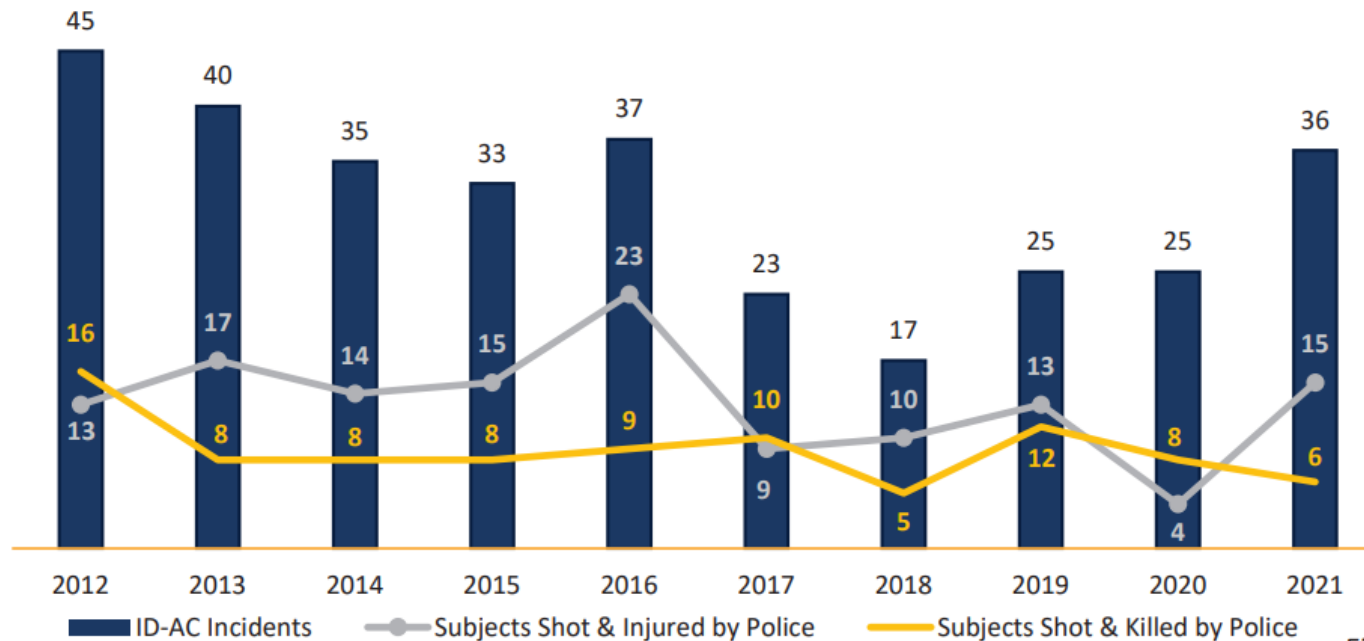
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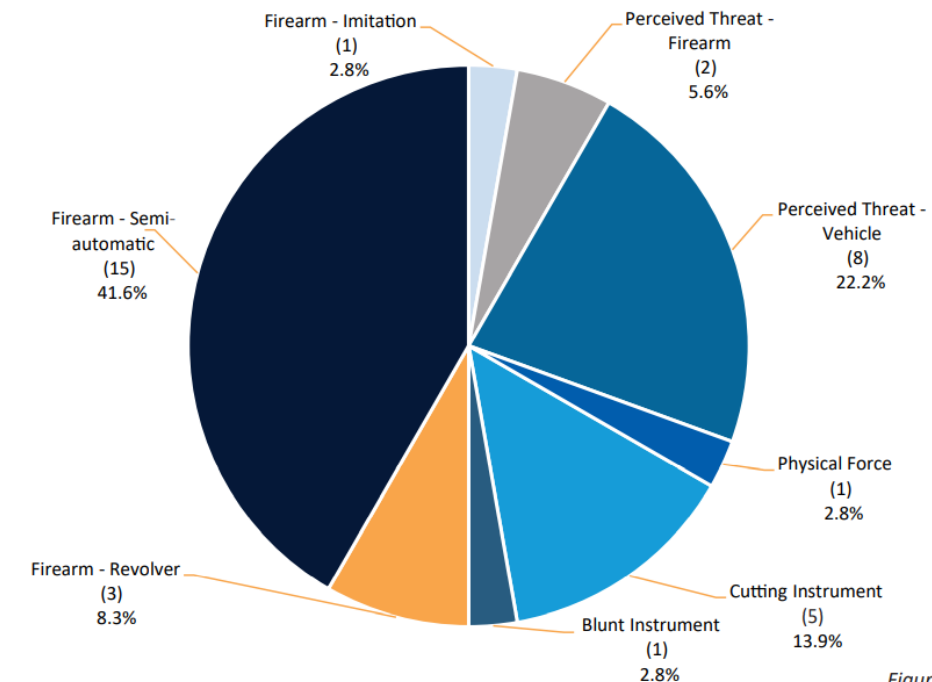
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How many persons are shot by NYPD officers annually?

ID-AC Incidents, Subject Injuries and Deaths
2012-2021



Threat Type in ID-AC Incidents, 2021



Figure

In 2021, **15** subjects were injured by police gunfire and **6** were killed.



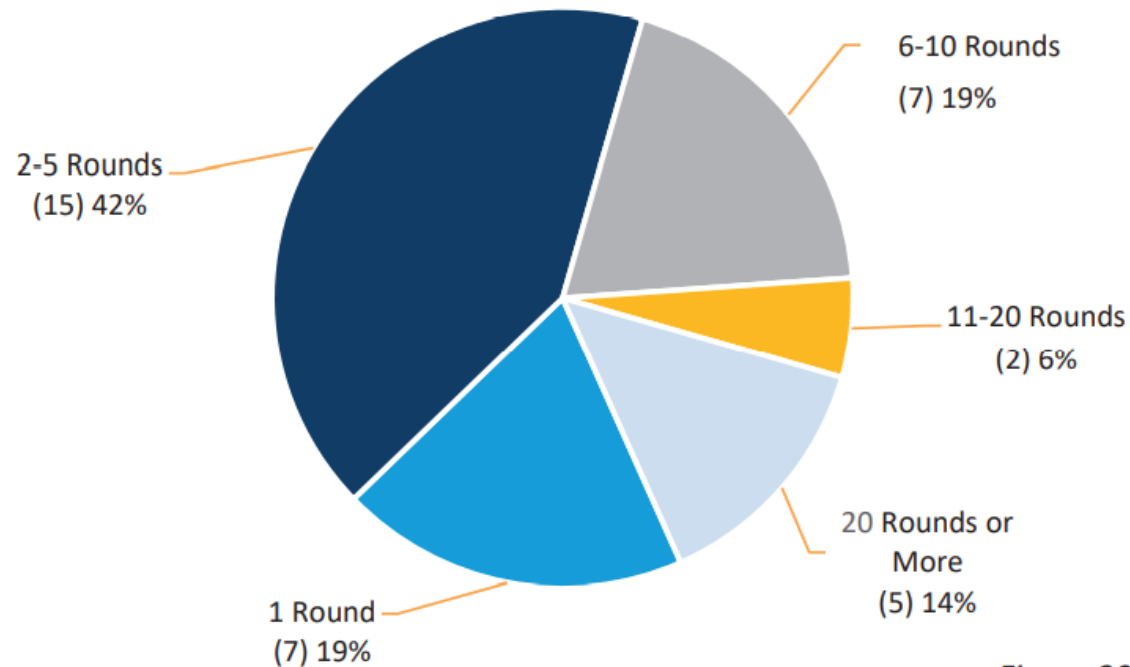
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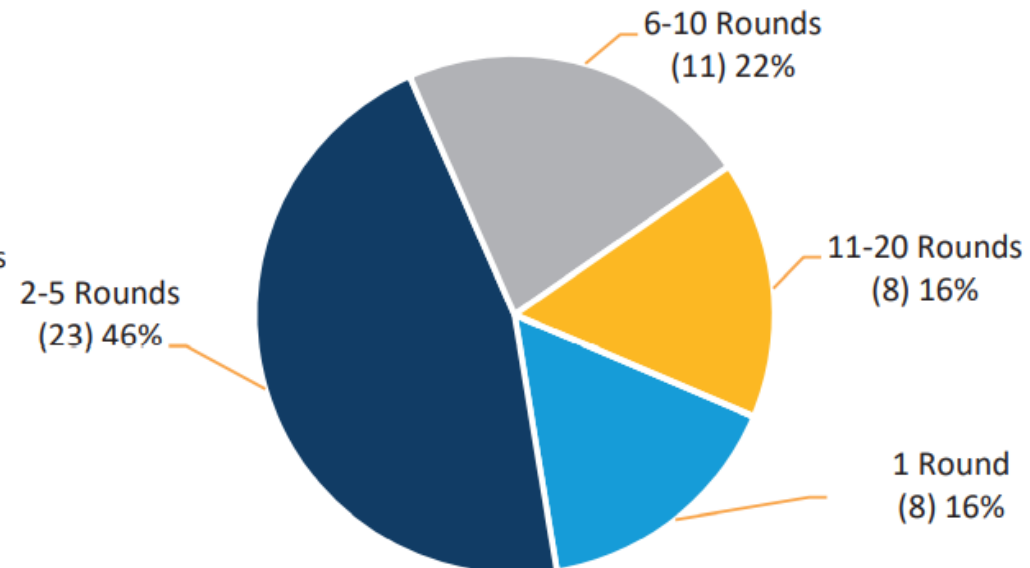
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There were 281 bullets fired by NYPD officers in an Adversarial Conflict in 2021, an average of 7.8 bullets per incident (5.6 bullets per discharging officer).

Rounds Discharged per ID-AC Incident, 2021



Rounds Discharged per Member in ID-AC Incidents, 2021



It is possible to fire 3-4 bullets per second.



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What % of NYPD arrests involve force used by officers?

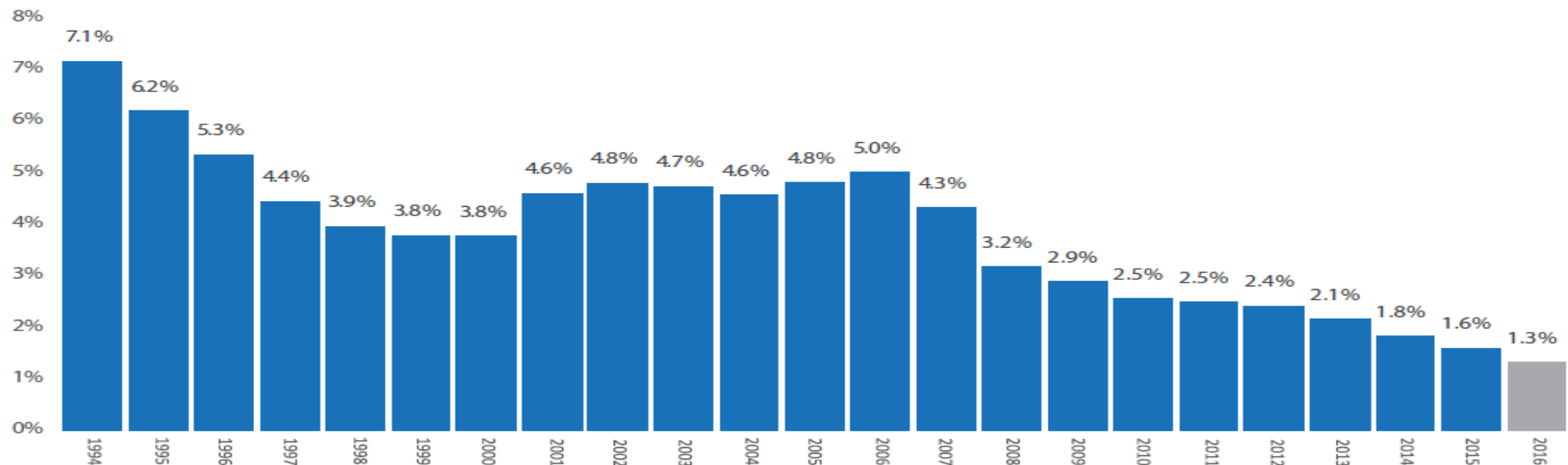
In 2018, the NYPD reported 5,035 uses of force in arrest situations, or 2.0% of 246,779 arrests.

In 2019, the NYPD reported 5,062 uses of force in arrest situations, or 2.4% of 214,615 arrests.

In 2020, the NYPD reported 4,071 uses of force in arrest situations, or 2.9% of 140,411 arrests.

In 2021, the NYPD reported 4,657 uses of force in arrest situations, or 3% of 155,505 arrests.

Use of Force During Arrests





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Which levels of force do NYPD officers use most often?

Of the 6,440* uses of force in 2021:

- 5,047 incidents involved the physical subduing of subjects (78.3%).
- 1,133 incidents in which CEWs were discharged (17.6%).
- 97 uses of O.C. spray (1.5%).
- 53 uses of impact weapons (0.8%).
- 2 uses of mesh restraining blankets (0.03%).
- 36 adversarial firearms discharges (0.6%).
- 1 canine bites (0.02%).

Note: Totals and Percentages do not match up as this slide does not count unintentional CEW and non adversarial firearm discharges.



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Remember:

Objective
Reasonable-
ness and
Hindsight Bias.

Two rooms to
avoid – Trial
room and
Emergency
room.

Use of Force Related Injuries
(Subject vs. Members), 2021

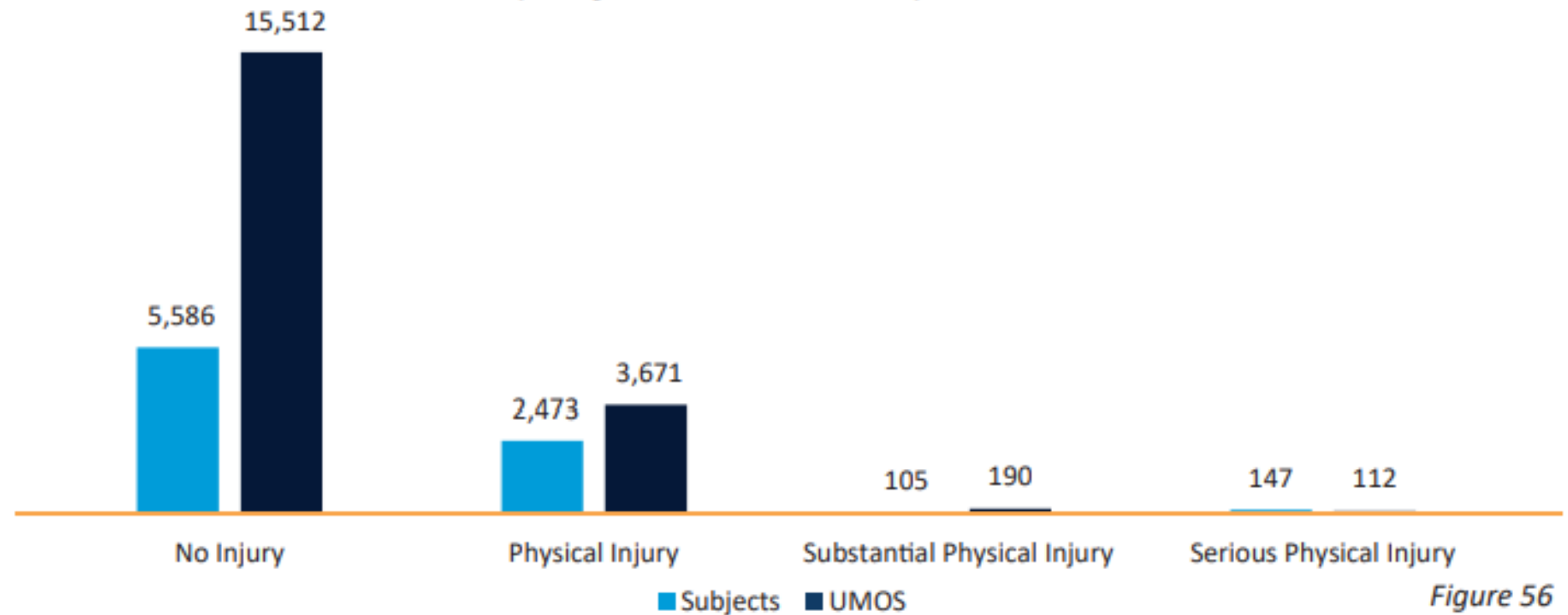


Figure 56



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Dangers of Policing - NYPD

NYC has lost more officers than any other municipality, with over 1,000 line of duty deaths.

Since 2000, 45 NYPD officers were directly killed in the line of duty. Additionally, over 250 have since died from 9/11 related illness, COVID 19, etc.

Between 2016 and 2022 NYPD officers suffered 19,731 injuries in the line of duty, additionally 1,812 suffered serious injuries (hospital visit/admission).

Fidelis Ad Mortem



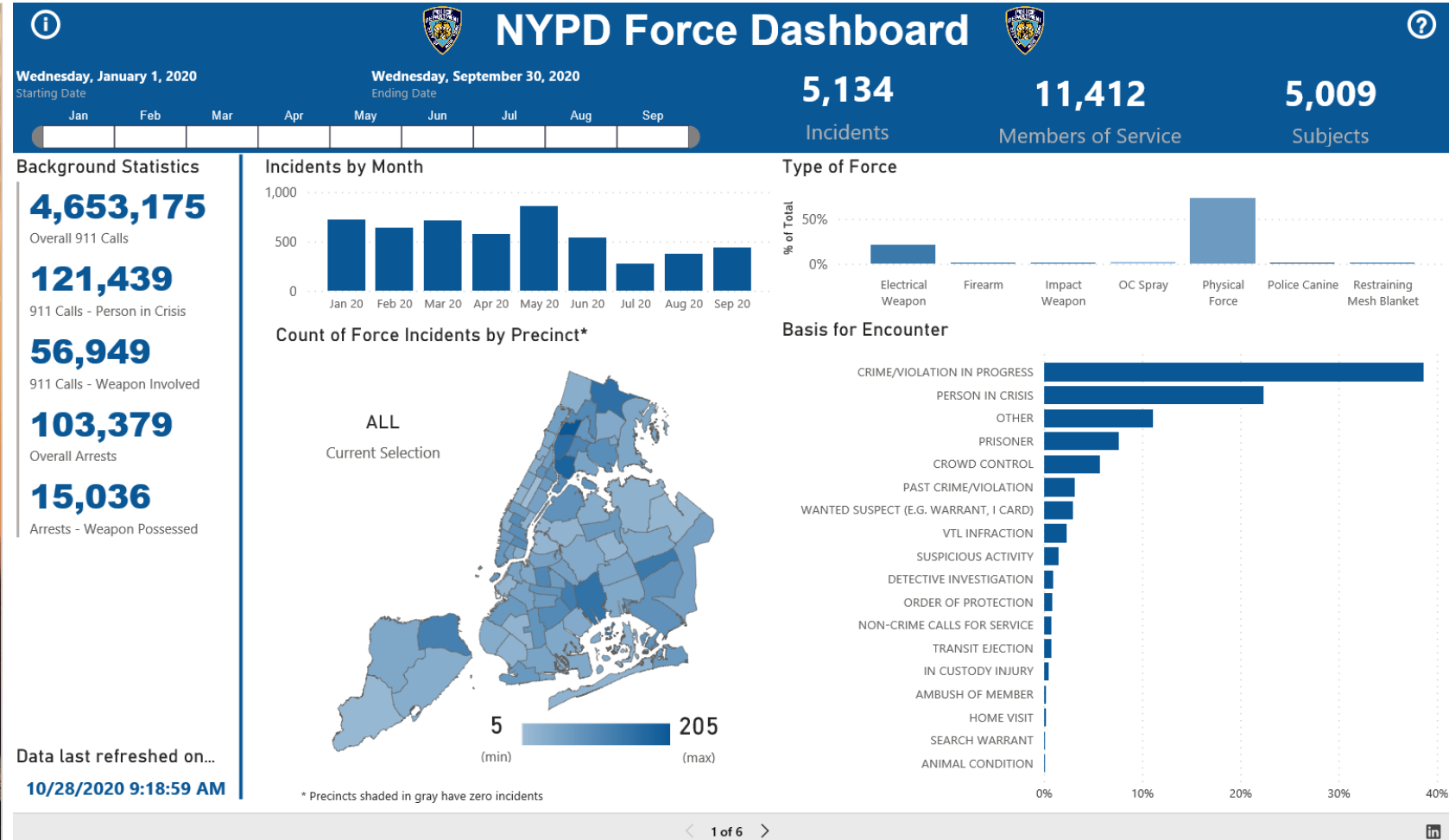
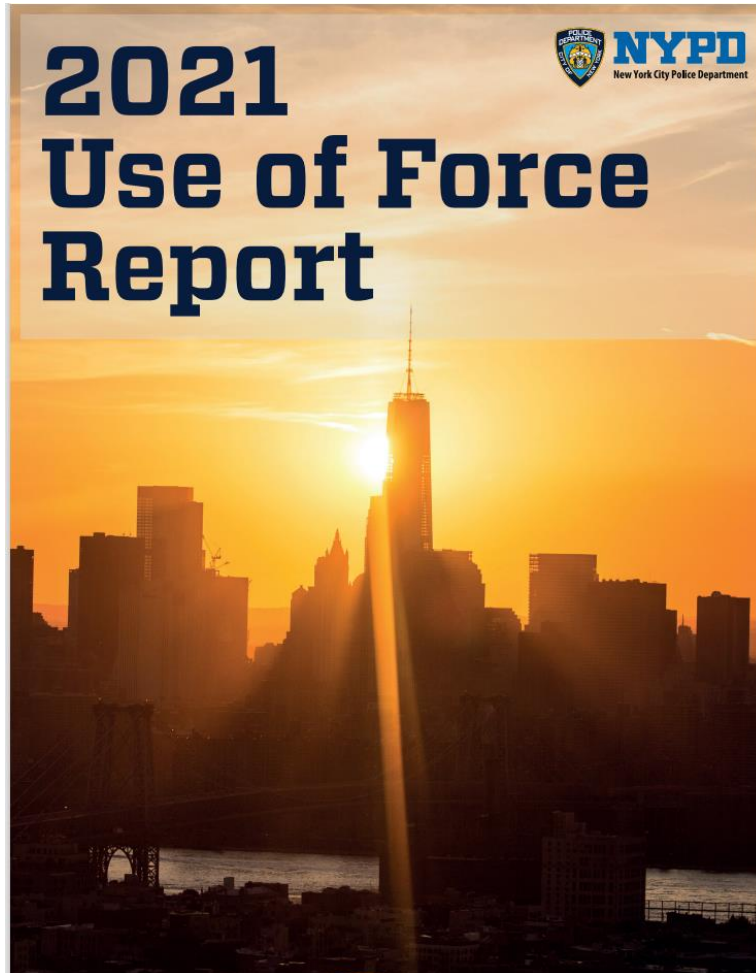


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The NYPD Use of Force reports and Force Dashboard may be found at:
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/use-of-force.page>





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Questions?

